THE FUNERAL PROGRESS

IN INDIANA

ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO.

AN ADDRESS BY SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Procession and Other Ceremonies.

From Indianapolis Northward.

Michigan City, Ind., May i-8:10 a.m.
The Funeral Cortege of Abraham Lincoln has
cafely arrived at this place. The demonstrations of
serrow for the departed, along the route from Indimapolis, have been of the most selema and impressive
kind. The funeral party will breakfast at this place,
and at 8:30 a.m. start for Chicago.

CHICAG

Hundren of thousands of persons assembled at the depat here to receive the remains of the lamented dead. Figure 1 arches of the most corgeous description had been erected, under which the remains and the functional party passed.

The houses in the city were the usual badges of the corrections and the functional badges of the city were the usual badges of the city were the city were the usual badges of the city were the usual badges of the city were the city were the city were the usual badges of the city were the city w

The Procession.

The procession of unitary and civilians is very large.
Chiego is evidently determined to make the occasion one worthy of the respect due to the honored dead.
The entire population is in the streets, together with thousands from the adjoining cities and other locali-

THE DAY.
The day is calm and sanishing.

The day is calm and smishiney.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY, MIRVIGIT.

The remains have been placed on the train, and we resume our journey to Chicago. On the way we pass in annecession Augusta and Zonavalle. These are small pylace, but it seems the inhabitouts are on the roadside. Some of them hold torches in their hands, and the air roundings are adentify higher by. Men stand with uncovered leads as the tima higher on its way.

EALLWAY AREANGEMENTS.

The usual predautions have been taken to secure the comfort of the passengers and the safety of the train. Mr. E. N. Rice, the Superintendent of the Michagas I Central Raidroad Common, has furnished four elegant sheeping cars, one directors car, two regular day cars, and a haccing car, these, with the common are trace.

steeping cars, one directors car, two regular day cars, and a larguage car, these, with the engine, are taste fully clothed with mourning. Hy jersonally superinpovement. WHITESTOWN.

LEBANON.

1:40 a m.—The people here have hong over the track.

maspended from two uprights, a hundred variegated Chances hatterns. Bendires are also blazing.

OTHER TOWNS.

Hazelrigg. Therstown Collex Clarksville, and other places are soon passed, the citizens exhibiting similar righs of respect.

LAVEATITIE.

3:35 a.m.—The homosom much sain of the railroad track are fluorinated, and, as elsewhere, hadges of mounting and draped fluor are prominent. Bendires blaze, the bella tod, and the laneral strains of music are heard. Themsaids of persons are assembled, and all around are hose of mounting speciators. LIBANON.

Thomsetoit, and the innerse strains or more a nearly "Thomsetois of persons are essembled, and all around are hoss of mountal speciators.

Battle Greand, Brookston and Chalmers are passed, the people assembling in large numbers at all the stations to frow the train.

£EXPOIDS.

£Abain.—His now early gave, and the citizens can be seen before their dwellings, which wear the usual emblems of mountains.

Bradford, Franciscille and other settlements present an appearance similar to those already described.

Bradford, Francisville and other settlements present an appearance similar to those arready described.

MICHIGAN CITY.

8.25 a.m.—The train stops under a beautiful temporary structure. It is in feet wide and the main columns 14 feet high. From those spring a succession of arches in the Gothic sivile, 35 feet from the base to the animit. From the crowning scatral point is a staff with a draped national flag at leaf-mast. The arches are triumed with white and black, and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Numerous miniature flags fringe the curved edges, and portraits of the lamented dans are eneiteded with crape. At the abutinents and at the ends of the main such are the motions. riags fringe the curved edges, and portraits of the lamented dual are encircled with crape. At the about ments and at the ends of the main arch are the motions. "The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail," Ahmalm Luccons, the nodlest marrys to freedom: sacred, thy dust; ballowed thy resting place. "On each side of the architecture of the words "Abraham Luccoin formed with sprigs of the order eits, with the mettees: "Our guiden star has fallen," "The mation mourns," and "Though dead he yet speaketh," Near to this combination of arches are sixteen young halies dressed in white waits and black skirts, with black sackes. They are "Our guiden star has fallen," "The halion mourns," Many persons are affected to tears, the military and evil. The excertages, attentive and meant of histoners. Thirty-six years hades are on a testeroil; decerated platform in white dresses, with black scarts. They hold in their hands little flags. In their mides and almost hidden in the folks of the artificial flag, is a loay registered fined and the subthing strains of many are pushed. The secent is guided by an unclouded sax.

ADDITIONS.

The seems is guided by his intercondent and ADDITIONS.

Our party, when starting from Indianapolis, was interacted by the addition of Senator Lane and Representatives Ortis, Faroniser and Stillweil, and by the following gentlemen of Gov. Morron's staff, namely: Gov. T. W. Bennett, Col. C. W. Chapaun, Adjant General Terrell, Eric. Sen. Mansield, Col. W. K. Hallowey, Col. W. W. Fryberree, C. P. Jacobs, John M. Morton, and Col. W. H. Senhater, Military Secretary and now at Machigua City by Judge Davis, of the United States Suprime Court: Senator Trainbull, and ex-Representative Arnold of Hillings, and by Speaker Collax at Ladien, and the Committee of one hundred from Chicago Michigan Cay is attached to Speaker Collax's Congressional District. The people of this neighborhood prepared abundant refressments for the entire party. Miss Lollax, a unsee of the Speaker, and infocen other ladies sattered the timeral car, and had flowers upon the colling the dead.

Leaving Michigan City, we pass in view of the beau-liful Lake Forter. Lake Gibson and Lake Columet. We have not entered the State of Hilborn. Soon the sook was pointed out where repose the remains of Judge Dought. Sofiters are seen in that locality liming the tences and the rifle, and the people begin to appear in larger analysis.

CHEAGO.

At 11 e'clock we arrive at Chicago, having traveled 3,500 miles since we left Washington.

A,500 miles since we left Washington.

Hon, Scayler Collex last night delivered an address in Bryan Ball to an immense andiene. It was appropriate as preliminary to the solemn funeral lervices of fields, I the course of his elequent address he said: We might search hasters, ancient or noders, and when the task was ended all would coincide that Alexaham Mancoln was the most mercani ruler who ever put down a powerful facellion. Now he so held the hearts of the people and was so antwined with their regards and affections that he was the only man living who could have sood in the breach between the lenders of this leviquity and the wrath of the country they had planged into sections that he was the only man iving who equid have stood in the breach between the lenders of the leighty and the wrath of the country they had planged into bloody war. Feeling as so many did that his kindly beart almost forgot justice in its throb for mercy, yet knowing as they and his unfailtering devotion to his country, his inflexible adherence to principle, his may yielding determination for the restoration of our marked in the provided of the country of the many thousands of persons when he had met in public or private life. Mr. Coffax soid he could not cannot be private life. Mr. Coffax soid he could not cannot be provided in the court on the country with he word of resport. In kindness of disposition, and in overflowing generosity of impulse, the seemed wholly free from all evil or injustice. Attacked never so harply, he never answered railing by with he word of respood, but would patiently and uncomplainingly strive to prove, if he answered a fall that he stood on the rock of right. Murdered, coffined, buried, he will live with those few immorisations between the dignity of free from ander to heel of the oppeasor to the dignity of freedrom and menthod with the stood of the oppeasor to the dignity of freedrom and menthod has given a lather, husband, son or friend to die as he

filed for his country; live with the glorious company of marters to liberty, justice and humaniy—that trie of seaven-born principles; live in the love of all beneath he circuit of the sun who leathe tyranny, Slavery and stong, and leave behind him a record that shows how somesty and principle lifted him, made as he was from the humblest ranks of the people, to the noblest station as the globe, and a name that shall brighten under the eye of history as the ages roll by. From the top of fame's ladder he stepped to the sky.

The SERCTATORS.

THE SPECTATORS.

Theusends upon thousands of people congregated in and around Park-place. They are gathered on the enscleps and pivzas and crowd the windows, steps and documents and pivzas and crowd the windows, steps and documents with the insert in the principal state of the procession and the surrounding scenes. Inside a non-conductive that the procession and the surrounding scenes. Inside a non-conductive stood in profession is such as a reverently uncovered their heads as the collin was slowly been to the estellal functal car between the open ranks of general flicers and the civil except from Washington.

THE GRAND ACCH.

ered their heads as the collin was slowly berne to the assteld funeral ear between the open ranks of general collicers and the civil eacert from Washington.

THE GRAND ARCH.

It was carried under the grand arch which extends across Park-place. This arch is of triple Gothic form, of feet in span, 16 feet deep and 18 feet from the ground to the center of the main arch, which is 30 feet in span and 24 feet wide. The side arches are 8 feet wide and 26 feet high. The total hight of the central arch and planticles from the ground is about 40 feet. These arches present their from elevations toward Michigan-ave, and the Lake. On this side they are supported by clusters of sexagonal columns resting upon single bases. There are four sets of columns on each front. On the spaces between these columns are let in Gothic window's beautifully draped, which adds greatly to the selection of the arches on both fronts are large and imposing American shelds, from which hang draped national draws in graceful festoons. From these flag mourning drapery entwines about different portions of the arches up to the pinnacle in the center. The lower portion of the arches is also heavily draped in thick and white boantifully arranged. Fifty flags in all form the drapery and surmount the arches. On each pediment of the ectival arch is placed a bust of the lancated dead, and upon each main front resting upon the pinnacles above the festoons is seen a magnificent eagle, Underneath the eagles and above the basis the drapery takes the form of the sun's rays, as if they still lingered you the corpse. Uven the laces of the arch, in black was the fermon of the sun's rays, as if they still lingered upon the origins. ruest to-night. with great applause. He said:

nacies above the festoons is seen a magnificent eagle. Underneath the cagies and above the basis the drapery takes the form of the sun's rays, as if they still impered upon the corpse. Upon the laces of the arch, in black and white, are the following taxeriptions:

"We mourn the man with heaver-born principles."

"The brave man may full, but not yield."

"Let justice be done though the heavens fall." Loyalty binds, liberty restrains." And, "Cemented with black the Union shall endure forever." The whole is surrounded by clusters of national flags, appropriately arranged and suitably draped. The residents along Michigan-ave, displayed the most impressive insigna of grief upon the fronts of their respective dwellings with the following among other mostoes: "Mournfully, tenderly, bear on the dead." "In sorrowing grief the

with the lollowing among other mottess: "Moarafally, tenderly, bear on the dead." "In sorrowing grief the mation's tears are spent." "Humanity has lost a friend and we a President" Ours a friend and we a President "Ours a friend and we a President "Ours a friend and we a President our a friend and we a president to the first of the first of

GUARD OF HONOR.

The guard of honor (mounted) was as follows: Major-Gen, Hunter, Frevet M-jor-Gen, Bernard, Brig. Gen, Ramser, Brig. Gen, Calewell, Reig.-Gen, Eston, Capt. Taylor, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral Davis, Gen, McCullum, Brig. Gen, Howe, Brig. Gen, Townsead, Brig. Gen, Eku, Major Fields, U. S. Marine Corps, Capt. Charles Penrose, Commissary.

To these succeeded the relatives and family friends of the deceased in carriages, as follows: K. W. Edwards, C. N. Smith, Rev. Dr. Gurley, Judge David Davis and son, and two clergymen.

Following these marched the Illinois delegation; and after them the Illinois secont from Washington, consisting of Gov. Onlesby, Jesse K. Dubsis, S. M. Callom, D. L. Ponilius, Gen, Wayne, O. M. Hutch, F. E. Leonard, and S. H. Milvin, with Col. Bowen of Chicago as Marches! GUAND OF HONOR.

Then followed the Congressional delegation, including sensiter Browning and N. G. Ordunt, Sergeant at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, together with the members of the press who accompained the remains from Washington.

Then came the Citizens' Committee of one hundred, the Mayor and Common Council, Judges of the Courts and members of the bar, the reverend clergy, officers of

members of an Army and Navy.

Army and Navy.

ands of music were interspersed through the process

ands of music were interspersed through the project

the call 3d, 4th and 5th divisions comprised.

the Army and Navy.

Bands of music were intersperred through the procession. The Ed. 3d. 4th and 5th divisions comprised, among others, Tyler's Ellsworth Zosaves, the children of the music schools, mounted artillery, men two batteries of the Lilinois light artillery, and several regiments of the State infantry, the Masons and Odd Feltows, and all other associations and societies, professional, behavelent and trade.

Not a few coored crizens took part in the procession. There was also in the line a full regiment composed of men formerly in the Rebel service, who, taking the outh of allogiance, were recruited at the several prison camps.

dome is ribbed with the emblems of grief. Over

the north entrance is no arch bearing the inscription. The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high place he south door displays the sentiment. "Himois clather begon her slain but glorified son,"

THE INTERIOR.

As we pure inside the scene becomes mournfully magnificent. From the entire ceiling droop feateouted rows of black and white mustin, converging into foel directly over each of the four chandeliers. On the west side of the inili are the words: "We mourn Liberty's great Martyr," and on each side—"The ablar of Freedom has borne no nobler sacrifice." The walls are drawed in black and ornamented with wreaths of white howers. The channel hers are festioned with crape. Directly honeath the dome is the catafaque. The dais about three feet in hight, and contains an inclined inne as a center platform. Four upright pillars support a canopy through which the light of thirty six surs radiates to the collin and its surroundings. The coff of the emony is of egive form, covered with black relief isstooned with white silk and silver fringe, and studded with surver stats.

white festioned with white six and a velvet pedesta and the head of the cofan stands a velvet pedesta scooned with silver fringe. Surmonating the pedesta a marble eagle, around which are clustered six flags in each side of the pedestal will rest an Euroscan vase. Head with natural flowers. The sides of the data inclination of the conference of the conf rd, and are covered with black velvet and fest d with eliver stars. The dais is covered with

LYING IN STATE.

The Court House was opered to the public at t clock this afternoon, and will remain open till 7 o'clock o-morrow evening. Thousands of persons are crowding thinhor to see for the last time the face of the last ented dead.

During the time the remain. A CHORUS.

During the time the remains are lying in state the chorus. "Happy and blessed are they," from the Oratorio of St. Paul will be sung; also the selection. "He than shall endure to the cod," from "Elijab," and the grand chorale from "St. Paul," "Into thy hands I com-

GEN. BUTLER AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

His Address,

Major-Gen. BUTLER delivered an address last evening, under the auspices of this Club, at their rooms,

JOHN JAY, esq., was nominated Chairman, who spok as follows: We have the honor to meet here to-night. gentlemen, a distinguished officer of the United State Army-the first to point out, at the opening of the war, ow the negro should be treated. He showed the ountry, to its immense satisfaction, how Rebels should etter right to express his views as to how that class of ur fellow-citizens should be treated, now that hostilities have ceased. This Club is a private social bodyits members bound together by the single principle, de roted loyalty to the Government-the only grand prin iple that we have yet adopted. We have not ye of reconstruction, nor of any of the various question growing out of the conclusion of the war, and perhap we are not yet ready to adopt unanimously any policy open these questions; but we are ready, always ready, o listen with becoming deference to the views of a ger deman so eminent and distinguished as he who is on

Gen. BUILER was then introduced, and welcome with great applause. He said:

THE ADDRESS.

We may congratulate ourselves that after four years of effort, toil, expenditure as well of treasure as blood, all armed resistance to the Government has been brought to an end. Among the returning blessings which will flow from this consummation, not the least will be the arrival of the period when all abnormal administration of law or exercise of authority and power can and will cease; the reason for, cause and object of, extraordinary uses of executive functions which we have all upheld, became necessary war powers in the stuggle for the life of the Nation, ceasing, they also cease; and we of the loyal States comback once more to that regularity and safety of exercise of Governmental powers, which on struggle for the life of the Nation, Coming, coulso case; and we of the loyal States cost back once more to that regularity at safety of exercise of Governmental powers, which of fathers with so much care provided as safeguards to thrights of all. But there is a portion of our count where all those safeguards are broken down, where is within a contract the safety of the safety rights of all. But there is a portion of our country where all those saleguards are broken down, where all aw which we can recognize has been disregarded and where the withdrawal of our armed forces would leave may anarchy aggravated by hostility to the Government. I propose with your termisator, in a conversational form, to evolve for consideration a few propositions relating to the question which now pressions enting to the question which have pressioned upon us, as to the meaner in which we shall receive back the rebellious States, or avoiding all centroversy upon terms, merely as to whether they are in or our of the Union; to use the language of our late lamented President, "How these States can be brought into their practical relations with the Government." I need not say that the thoughts which have been the subjects of my reflections upon this topic ere only the speculations of a citizen, whose mind has been mirred for some time in this direction, attracted thereto and callightened by the success of the bold original actual of President Johnson in bringing Tennesson as a loyal State into the Union, by the votes of those only who had ever remained loyal in heart and rejecting all those who had participated in the Rebellion. This, perhaps, is the key to the whole difficulty. In April, 1864, I had the honer to express to the cilizen of New York, at the Academy of Music, the opinion that the people of the Kebellions States were in the legal relation to the Government of alien exemise; this proposition has been since confirmed by the repeated solution of the Sopreme Court. By what process, then, are those public enemies of the United States living under political organizations or State Governments hostile to the Union, their forces just now shatying mater political organizations or State Gover sents hostile to the Union, their forces just now sha cred and broken by our victories, to be brought in ments hostile to the Union, their forces just now shatered and broken by our victories, to be brought in pointical relations with us, and become endowed as we with the privilege of legislating for themselves as part of the Government, as also to make law for us who have just subjued the Rebellion by the sword. It is quite clear that until some means are divised to enable the Southern people to govern their selves in the Union, disorder must be repressed, pear preserved, crimes punished, and the industrious at well-doing protected or the military powers of the United States. It would seem to be the part of wisde to ascertain first whether any of the inhabitants these States, and how many, are really desirous of cor lug back and becoming a part of the Government will us back and becoming a part of the Government will g back and becoming a part of the Government w number of the inhabitants of his district were irricioyal and dearcons of bringing their State back into the Union, should call spon the loyal citizens of the Uniter States real ing therein, who had never held office during the Rebellion, to vote upon the question, whether the people desired to resume their relations with the United States as a loyal State, and for that end would provide and declare in their State Constitution. I That hereafter forever there should be neither Savery my living and except for crime judicially declared, 2. That there can not exist in the political system of the United State any such thing as a right of secession by a State. 3 That no person, corporation, fundicipal or other, of state, could or might ever assume or pay any part of the debt or claim by any person or corporation. State of confederation of States, incurred or in any way parts from or in and of the late Rebellion. 4. That any person for or not not of the late Rebellion.

confederation of States, incurred or in any way are from or in aid of the late Rebellion. 4. That any I son who had held military, eivit or diplomatic office der the so-called Confederate States, or either of them been any agent thereof during the Rebellian six have no political rights in the State, but should be a remain AlII's thereants foreser. If the people of State should, by a good degree of magnanimity, vote call a convention to make these or like proposition and of the constitutional law, then a meeting for ople for furtheration. Seen a vote upon sec-tions would be conclusive evidence that the of such State were truly loval, and in concort its those ideas which control the level mind of cr States, and by which the future of the countr-he governed. If no considerable number upon these questions, or they failed to and the assent of a larger portion of the proph-ulations where the procedure evidence that or this purpose was one year or a century. constitution should be adopted contain

States in its forders in the new years and happiness." The State could then elect its members to either House of Congress, to be admitted or rejected as either in its wisdom might determine. But no such election of Members of Congress ought to take place antil all military rule had been withdrawn, because there can be no greater wrong to the fundamental principles of our Government than the election of members of either house of Congress under the oversimdowing power of the President, specially when extend in the military form. Such elections abdish all distinctions between and independence of the Legislation and Executive Departments of the Government, and tend to a consolidation of power quite as much to be guarded against as Secession. I am one of these old hashioned Democrats who do not believe that the Executive has any part or let in the fraternal relations than whach the President exercises as a part of the law-making power. The theory of State rights has been in such bod company of late, and has been so mangled making power. The emaking power. The theory of Same rights has been no mangle, misrepresented as an apology for Secession, the cessions where is danger that the Hamiltonian theory of federaters may be carried too far and we may have the Stathout any rights at all. Indeed, it would seem that it ion of the States to the General Government mig powers may be carried too far and we may have the state without any rights at all. Indeed, it would seem that the relation of the States to the General Government might be adjusted by single consideration. All sovereignly resides in the people. For the management of their domestic concerns the people have chosen the agency of a State; for the management of their national and foreign affairs they have chosen the Federal Government. In all that relates to the former the State is the supreme agent. In all that relates to the fatter and the connection of the States to each other and to the National Government that is supreme. There would seem, therefore, to be no necessity for any clashing between these two agencies of the people. Meanwhile in such military districts as are comprised within the boundaries of States the Military Governor should be charged with the economical admininistration of a executive Government, which should insure the safety of life and property, taxing the inhabitants of such districts for the cost of such Government, so that by contunuely and obstinate adherence to the spirit of treason the State should not tax the treasures of the loyal States for the expenses of their military government. The material resources of the State should be developed, its means of communication with other States and parts of itself fostered, so as to afford the fullest opportunity for enigration. Perhaps some may think I have had too much stress upon the several propositions which are laid down as conditions proceedent to the action which should bring back a revoked state. I would be average the elements of personal difference as to the rollers from the adoption of urinoinless the states before any election of officers was called, because I would eliminate all the elements of personal difference as to the rollers from the adoption of urinoinless.

ould be discussed. Upon the first proposition that could require to be submitted to the people of each r cellious State, before it can ask to come back into rel could be discussed. Open the any proposition that would require to be submitted to the people of each rebellious State, before it can ask to come back into relations with the loyal States, to wit; the Abelition of Slarery, there certainly can be but one mind at the North. The second that there can be no right of Session is necessary to be declared as a part of the fundamental law, because for more than thirty years the people of the South have been taught by their leaders that such a right does exist, so that many good and true men have been led away by this heresy, into a rebellion from which they would otherwise have shrunk. Let the maxim, then, no "right of Secasion, therefore, becauter stand as the corner-stone of the frame of Government of each revolted state. They owe so much to the sa tifices of the loyal States for the Union. The third proposition, that the Confederate dott shall never be recombed, is necessary as a preventive of grievous wrong. The loyal States for the North, New-York for example, in addition to its share of the burden of the national dot its share of the bourden of the national debt is burdened with many millions of State debt, all contracted in defense of the country and in subduing the Rebellion. The Southern States, when they return to their "practical relations with the Government," will come back wholly free from this class of debt with which New-York is burdened. After debt, if any will have been contracted in fighting against the Union and not in restoring it, and, of course, will be at first repuditived. But it time, when, as is just New-York and the other loyal States call upon the General Government on assume for the South some part of the Confederate debt, and such will be the power of the pressure upon Congress of the immense amount of the consolidated debt, unique at a part of the fundamental law of each State that no part of such debt should ever be assumed or paid by the State or any portion thereof. The assumption of such debt by the general Government as which the cha add office, is obvious from these considerations. This the bellion was brighty set on foot because political cower was departing from the South and traveling northward; to regain that power which their naterprise, wealth, and consequent increase of oppulation brought to the North, the leaders at the south plunged the Nation into this herrid war. Shall we not, therefore, teach coming generations by living xamples that political power is not gained but irre-trevably last by rebellion against the United States? Beside, the common mind at the South has been hereforce so much controlled by the leading nen that such leptivation of political power is absointely necessary to deprive the leading class there of that influence over he Sauthern thought, which has heretofore been and deprivation of political power is absolutely necessity to deprive the leading class there of that inflaence ever the Sautiera thought, which has heretofore been and will bereafter be exerted against the Union. Being a Democrat, I would break down the landholding and slaveholding ansteeracy of the South, which has brought so much evil upon as. Is not the deprivation of political rights the appropriate and mildest form of punishment of treason! Is this not a necessary measure of precaution against intere evils? For these reasons, therefore, which I have scarcely hinted at, I would insist, before any measures stould be taken to bring back a revolted state, that the inhabitants, in their primary and fundamentalism as a part of the frame of government should solerantly provide that there should be neither Slarery or Scarcion in their State, and that Rebel debts and Rebel cotes should be alike repudiated. Thanking you for the patternee with which you have listened to me I shall be more than repaid if by these remarks I have brought before your uninds for consideration any of the more tone accessions involved in the reconstruction of the our minds for consideration any of the mo-inestions involved in the reconstruction of the

fgovernment. I would first present the principle hase being determined, then the questions of me

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Fenton-The Commissioners for the Blind-The Insanc-The Tax Bill. ALEANY, Monday, May 1, 1865,

Gov. Penton left here to-night for his home i hautauqua County, via New-York, to be absent a few

The following are the Commissioners for the Nor York State Institution for the Blind: Elias W. Leaven worth of Syracuse; B. F. Manierre of New-York O. K. Wood of Chezy; James Ferguson of Ovid; M. M. outhworth of Lockport.

The following are the Commissioners for the Willard Asylum for the Insane: J. P. Gray of Oneida; J. T. Williams of Chantauqua; J. E. Chapin of Optario. The New-York City Tax bill was signed by the Gov ernor to-day. Several bills local to New-York city ar

Music. GERMAN OPERA.

Beethoven's great work, "Fidelio," was erformed last evening by the German Opera company, with the following cast: Leonora, Madme Sertha Johannsen; Rocco, Joseph Hermans Fioresian, Franz Himmer; Jaquino, Theodore Habelman; Pizarro, Heinrich Steinecke; Marcellis Mile. Cantson, and Don Fernando, Anton Graff. Ther is but one opinion throughout the civilized world in regard to the supreme beauty of the opera of Fidollo, a a purely musical point of view. It must be conceded. that it lacks some of the elements which render on modern operas so generally popular, but in depth a sentiment and in wild, yet profound passion, it stands slone, saving, perhaps, that it might rank with Mozart's Don Giovanni. Vocally it is enormously difficult, requiring the highest talent, oction of delegates to a constitutional convention and the freshest and most powerful voices, but if these said be called, a constitution framed and submitted to ever are wanted, there is so much intrinsic grand se much living passion in the music, that it absorbs the attention independent of all considerations of executive ability. On this occasion, however, artists in artistic appreciation The concerted music in which it abounds, and which is of unequaled beauty, was rendered with a fidelity that ould not but gratify the most exacting critical judgnent. The famous "Prisoners' Chorus" so profound it is sentiment of misery, and get exhibiting so strange filing up of the heart as they breathe the fresh air and frink in the sunshine, was very finely performed, the cantiful effects conceived by the composer being faithfully preserved.

The wonderful instrumentation, which in itself is dudy, and which is replete with mathetic beauties, reeived full justice at the bands of the orchestra; M: Ansehutz keeping them well under control and exhibiting more than usual care.

Mme, Johannsen deserves much credit for he really charming singing; it was in every respect artist c. The other artists were all worthy of warm com nendation. The whole opera was a rare intellectua This evening Mozart's beautiful opera "Zauber

lote" will be given with a very strong cast. This is me of Mozart's most melodiously beautiful operas; it is miversally a favorite with European andiences, and will become so with us when it is better known.

Hotel Arrivals.

Gen. Rosecrans, United States Army; James Walters and lady, Baltimore; Hons, J. M. Jaycox, rracuse; O. R. Matteson, Utlea, A. H. Cragin, New ampshire, and John Stetson, Boston, are guests at the

Major-Gen. Barry, United States Vols.; G. H. Van Major-Gen. Barry, United States Vols.; G. H. Van Voorhia and Win. M. Stedman and wife, Boston: E Stanley and wife, San Francisco: Win. Ludlow, U. S. Engineers, and H. McFarian, New-Jersey, are guestthe Fifth Avenue Hotel. at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. F. R. Spinela and wife, United States Vols.; exGov. Price, New-Jersey; A. R. McCurdy, Georgia:
Col. W. L. O'Brien and family, Baltimore; C. M. McCord, St. Louis; H. Martin, California, and S. B.
Moore, Pennsylvania, are guests at the Metropolitan

Oriendo L. Stewart and family, F. Tracy Nelson and H. S. Fitebpand family, New-York, and W. H. Richards, Beltimore, are guests at the Houman House.

SCHOOL CELEBRATION .- Mr. Leonard Hazel ine, Principal of Grammar School No. 13, (Seventh Ward, Houston-st., near Essex), will celebrate the 30th anniversary of his connection with that school to-morrow. It is proposed to have appropriate exercises, and the public are invited to attend at 9 o'clock a. m.

STORM IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sunsays: "On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, this city was visited by a violent gust of wind, succeeded by a severe thunder storm. Hain fell copiously for several hours, which doubtless will prove advantageous to growing vegetation. The wind caused some little damage in the saburbs by blowing down fences, &c. At the corner of Eutaw and Monument-sts, one of the fine old shade trees was twisted off close to its base, and the pole of the city police and fire alarm telegraph at the corner of Monument and North-sts, was injured to such an extent as to reader the starm box useless." STORM IN BALTIMORE .- The Baltimore Su

CLOTHING FOR THE FREEDMEN.-James J. pelman, Secretary of the Freedmen's American at British Commission, will leave in a few weeks for Rich mond. Va., with a quantity of books and clothing for the destitute Froedmen now in that city. Donations will be thankfully received at the rooms of the Society. No. 70 Grove-st., New-York.

PROBABLE ARREST OF JUDGE CAMPBELL .telligence from Richmond unnounces the rest in that city of ex-Judge Campbell of who was engaged, moor the authority of Preside Lincola, in an attempt to reorganize the old Sta Government of Virginia. His refusal to take the eat of alleglance, and his stubborn arguments against i constitutionality, are the alleged grounds for Judg Campbell's arrest. (Commercial.

BILLINGS'S MOTH POWDER Kills or Disperses doths and Millers. An aromatic perfume; successfully sefends fars and woolens. 2 oz. boxes 25 cents; 1E. loxes, \$1. Apothecaries sell it.

JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway, is the BEST place to buy Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes. He is selling at about one-half last year's prices.

Gents' all wool Suits, \$18.

Boys' all wool Suits, \$8, at I. V. Brokaw's,
No. 34 Fourth-ave., and No. 63 Lafayette-place.

Lorn's Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment, arments beautifully cleaned. 439 Broome-st., cor. B'way

[Advertisement.] CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS and all senses of the feet cured by Dr. Zachaste. No. 769 Browless

Business Notices.

A COLD is easily taken in this changeable cliate of ours, and without due care another will be contracte ound in JATNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by its use all fears of ngerous results will soon be dissipated. Where the dange s so imminent, why not resert at ence to the stands

OSTETTER'S STONACH BITTERS was struggling into notice ainst the prejudices which everything new, however ex ellent, is doomed to encounter.

stands at the head of all the tonic and alterstive prepar tions in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many initiations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the conty says struct. very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remed or scurvy and all scorbutio affections, and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically adorsed it as the MINERS' MEDICINE par excellence, and it

aric, sperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots and

wonderful decree of vigor into the attivine system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization. It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in g'ase, and never under any circumstances by the gallon the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the on Masses, Hostetten & Swith, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle. New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the Fulwill be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after Mas. Wins ow's Sporting Syarp has been administered. Cures Dys entery and Diarrium, and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the Bowels. Price 35 cents a bettle.

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ores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLIS my other hair dressing. Sold at the drog-stores and

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EISENBERG'S AESTRETICO-NETRALGICON. DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is the mly specific for burns; a positive cure for rheumatism, piles uts and the worst cases of corns and bunions, inflamed eye

No. 816 BROADWAY. RESTORED by ONE APPLICATION with Dr. Vo.

Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per box. The \$1 size contains as much as six 25 cent ones.
For sale by the gross and single box, at depot, No. 42 Lib v-st. New-York. The 25 cent size sent by mail on receipt

One package now stops as much mischief as a dozen packages will next June. CRPAR CAMPHOR for Moth is cheap, fragrant, durable and reliable. Every druggist sell HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, make it.

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EVERGREEN TREES

Apply to Pausons & Co., Flushine, L. I. As Economists, as well as connoisseurs in

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS -- B. FRANK. PALMER, LL. D.

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No. 625 Broadway, New-York. RANGES, REPRIGERATORS, FURNACES, STOVES,

EAVERS. &c.—Ranges guaranteed perfect in their operation trances in which all the objections to but air are obvisted frigerators with all the latest improvements: Cooking an best stores in warlety. For sale wholessie and retail at No I Canal-st., a few doors west of Brondway. J. STANER.

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Stersoption and Dissolving Views, artistically colored,
Superior Lanterns and complete apparatus, etc., etc.
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SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our wa and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent LUR and DRY PLASTER SAPES. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES. Cartes Vignotic #5 per dozen: Duplicates #2. All nego iven registered. R. A. Lewis, No. 152 Chathamest., N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- The best in the coult. Perfect matural, reliable, harmless, and instantaneous refect. The genuine is signed William A. Barchwlok. old by all Bruggists. Factory No. 31 Barchay-st. GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elas-de Stitch and Lock St tch SEWING MACHINER, No. 405 Broad-way, Noor-York, and No. 235 Fulton et., Brischlyn.

THORP-DESHUSSES-On Saturday, April 29, by Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, Richard A. Thorp and Josephine R. Desbus-HAIN—THOMSON—On Monday, May I, at the Eighty-sixthest M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. A. M. Oshom, Alex. Thain and Mary, daughter of Samuel Thomson, esq. all of this city.

CODWISE—On Sunday. April 20, Martha Living ton, widow of the late David Codwise, in the 74th year of heram. The relatives and friends of the handy are respectfully to vited to attend the flowers services from her late residence, No. 27 St. Marks place, on Tuesday afternoon, May 2, 44 o'clock, without further notice.

Her remains will be taken to Sharon, Ct., for internet.

CAPE—On Sunday, April 20, Hennah M., relict of the late Christian Cave, and 63 years.
The functal will take place, from her late residence, No. 198 Secondave, on Westneadey, May 3, at 9 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family and those of her sons-in-law, Benj. W. Floyd and E. W. Burr, are respectfully invited to attend.

NCAN-On Saturday, the 20th ult., after a short illness DUNCAN—In Saturday, the 2nn att, after a short many. William 7. H. Buncen, in his Salb year.
The relatives and friends of the family and those of his son-in-law, Br. George T. Killot, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calwary Church, corner of Twenty-first-st, and Fourth-ave, on Theselay, May 2, at 16 o'clock a.m., without further invitation.
Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.
GRIFFIN—On Monday, May 1, Lydis, widow of the late George Griffin, in the \$22 year of her age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Source of the Interial netwater.

HARDIN-Lost at the explosion of the Sultana, on the Missistipti, on Thursday, April 27, Mrs. Hannah J. O., wife of Seth A. Hardin, esq., of Chicago, Ill.

HARRIS-On Sunday, April 20, Abram Van Nestrand, only son of Wm. H. and Ann Maria Harris, aged 6 months and 23. sen of Wm. H. and Ann marce respectfully invited to attend the fine relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents. No. 36 South Third st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tue lay, May 2, at 1 objects. p. m., OMBARD—At Eastenester, Monday, May I. 1985, Mrs. Sarah T. Lombard, daughter of Caleb Morgan, esq., in the 29th

of her ago, taken and friends of the deceased are respectfully in-to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 3d inst, at I sok, at the Universalist Church, Mr. Vernon at 12:18 p. m. MYFRS-On Sabbath evening, April 30, John D. Myers, aged

ERRY - At Brooklyn (E. D.), on Saturday, April 29, Annie Maria, only daughter of Chauney and Martha F. Perry, aged Moria, only doughter of Channey and Martha F. Perry, aged is months and 25 days, se relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the timeral from their residence. Calyer, near Orchard-st., on Treaday, May 2, at 2 o clock p. m. 3-In this city, on Monday, May I. Addi- C. youngest her of Henry P. and Hannah M. Tufts, of disease of the

stives and friends of the family are respectfully in-to attend the funeral from the residence of her par-No. 35 Morton st., on Wednesday morning, 3d inst., et TFELY—In this city, on Monday, May 1, Elizabeth skely, aged 21 years, 7 months and 6 days. see notice will be given of the funoral.

wither notice will be given of the funeral.

VINDT—On Menday, May 1, John Windt, a well known
printer of this city, in the 65th year of his ago,
his relatives and friends, also the members of the Typegraphic
and Mechanics' Societies are respectfully required to attend 18 funeral from his hat residence. No. 69 Pike-st, or sday, the dd inst., at 14 o'clock. ins will be taken to New Jersey for interment.

Special Notices.

American Institute Farmers' Club. A meeting of the Cub will be held this TUESDAY, May 2, at 14 o'clock p. at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union but All interested in arricultural development are invited ad. JOHN W. CHAMBERS. Secretary Hortleultural Association of the American In-

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

The annual election will be held at their Rooms on TUES.

DAY, the 2d inst., between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock p. cs. R. R. W. BURNEY, Rec. Sec.

AT REDUCED PRICES. of the latest styles, consisting of PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, PAROR, DINIGORODO and CHARLES AND IN ROSEWOOD, Walnut and Maple, retailing at manufactors, at F. KEUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houstonest, Between Bowery and Second are.

All goods warranted.

Prices Greatly Reduced. SPRING CLOTHING, F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment and store in the city. Better styles, and prices less.

md prices less.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Co'Chiosems, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Leutino, or Freckles, are often very amoying particularly to isdies of light complexion, for the discolard spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunetter but they greatly may the beauty of either, and any preparation that will effectually remove them added righting the texture or color of the skin, is certainly a desideratum. Dr.B. C. FERRY, who has made discouse of the skin a specialty, has discovered a ret sky for those discolarations, which is at once prompt, ret soy for friese discourations, which we have infantible, and harmless.

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Bondest, New York, and for sale by all-droggists; price \$2 per bottle. Call for FERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. For further information address Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 48 Bond et., New-York.

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If you want to be Cured of Pains in the Bonce, Spring is the time to use Dr. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which Purifies the Elbod, Invigarates the Hody, gives Tone to the Nervez, Strength to the Muscles, and Health to every Channel, Joint and Limb.

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Diamond Rings of all descriptions, from THREE, FOUR and TIVE HUND.
TY FIVE, ONE, TWO THREE, FOUR and TIVE HUND.
RED to TWO TROUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale
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NEW STYLES-TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN,
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All persons having claims against the Corporation of a City of New York, growing out of the funeral obsects of PRESIDENT LINCOLN are requested to forward a same to the Ciert of the Committee, at Room No, 12 City of the Committee, at Room No, 12 City of the City of the Committee, at Room No, 12 City of the City of the

Creton Hose GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MFG. CO., No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fullon-st.

Mrs. R. T. Hallock will take TEN YOUNG PER-SONS, either as PUPILS or BOARDERS, from May 15 to October 15, at Milton-on-the-Hudson. The method of instruc-tion pursued will introduce such features from the Kinder-garten and other systems as accord with Mrs. H.'s judgment and experience.

It will Destroy Meths. Naw is the Time!

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GIT BOWDEN'S MOTH-DESTROYING FACKET
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whoses Goods, from MOTHS and EDSTP UCTIVE, INSECTS. For SALE by all DREGGISTS.

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